IN THE UNITED STATES PATENT AND TRADEMARK OFFICE
BEFORE THE BOARD OF PATENT APPEALS AND INTERFERENCES

In re Application of:	Hanno SYRBE	Confirmation No.:	9281
Application No.:	10/539,170	Examiner:	Casca, Fred A
Filed:	December 30, 2005	Group Art Unit:	2617

For: METHOD FOR HANDLING LOCATION DATA

Commissioner for Patents
Alexandria, VA 22313-1450

APPEAL BRIEF

Dear Sir:

This Appeal Brief is submitted in support of the Notice of Appeal filed concurrently herewith.

I. REAL PARTY IN INTEREST

The real party in interest is Nokia Corporation, a corporation organized under the laws of Finland and having a place of business at Keilalahdentie 4, FIN-02150 Espoo, Finland. The above referenced patent application is assigned to Nokia Corporation.

II. RELATED APPEALS AND INTERFERENCES

Appellant is unaware of any related appeals and interferences.

III. STATUS OF THE CLAIMS

Claims 1 through 3, 5 through 15, and 17 through 27 are pending in this Application. Claims 4 and 16 have been canceled. Claims 8 and 10 are original claims, and claims 1 through 3, 5 through 7, 9, 11 through 15, and 17 through 27 have been previously presented.

Claims 1 through 3, 5 through 15, and 17 through 27 were finally rejected in an Office Action dated November 15, 2010. It is from the final rejection of claims 1 through 3, 5 through 15, and 17 through 27 on November 15, 2010, that this Appeal is taken.

IV. STATUS OF AMENDMENTS

No Amendment has been filed subsequent to the issuance of the Final Office Action on November 15, 2010.

V. SUMMARY OF THE CLAIMED SUBJECT MATTER

The claimed invention addresses problems associated with a method, application, and device for creating a collection of selected geographical positions that have been visited by the device. The instant invention is easier to use than prior art systems because it employs a single key or input to store geographical positions of interest, by adding the position of interest to a collection of geographical positions through the press of a single button while located at the position of interest, with no need to be in connection with a server or remote device.

Independent claim 1 recites:

1. A method comprising:

creating a collection of selected geographical positions using a mobile terminal having a geographical position system and a memory for containing the collection of selected geographical positions (See, e.g., Specification, page 3, line 20-page 4, line 5; page 11, line 19-page 13, line 3; Figs. 3, 4.1-4.4), the method further comprising:

automatically obtaining or determining the current geographical position of the mobile terminal using information received from the geographical position system (See, e.g., Specification, page 3, line 20-page 4, line 5; page 12, lines 4-17; Figs. 3, 4.1-4.4); and

determining to store the current geographical position in the memory upon detection of a input to store the current geographical position (See, e.g., Specification, page 3, line 20-page 4, line 5; page 13, line 5-page 14, line 5; Figs. 3, 4.1-4.4);

wherein said mobile terminal has a plurality of operating modes including one recording mode in which a single key activation on the mobile terminal causes the current geographical position to be stored (See, e.g., Specification, page 3, line 20- page 4, lines 5, 20-23; page 12, lines 3-10; Figs. 1, 3, softkey 9-single key).

Dependent claim 5 recites:

5. A method according to claim 1, wherein the at least one processor is further configured to perform mathematical operations, and statistical and/or probability analysis on the collection of geographical positions (See, e.g., Abstract; Specification, page 2, line 32- page 3, line 7, page 4, lines 12-19; Fig. 2, processor 18; Fig. 5).

Dependent claim 6 recites:

6. A method according to claim 5, wherein the analysis comprises analysis of area related density of geographical positions, selectively within geographical positions with a given attribute or with attributes within a given group (See, e.g., Abstract; Specification, page 2, line 32- page 3, line 7, page 4, lines 12-19; Fig. 2, processor 18; Fig. 5).

Dependent claim 9 recites:

9. A method according to claim 8, wherein the mobile terminal is a mobile phone or a communicator for use in a wireless cellular communication network and capable of sending and receiving text messages, further comprising the step of sending a text message including at least one geographical position from the memory, including any associated attribute of the geographical position concerned, to one or more remote terminals (See, e.g., Specification, page 3, line 25- page 4, line 3, page 5, line 34-page 6, line 5, page 10, lines 1-6; Fig. 2).

Independent claim 14 recites:

14. A mobile terminal comprising:

at least one processor configured to obtain or determine a current geographical position from information automatically received from a geographical position system in the mobile terminal (See, e.g., Specification, page 3, line 20-page 4, line 5; page 6, line 30-page 6a, line 15; page 19, line 5-page 10, line 30; Fig. 2, processor 18),

a memory configured to store selected geographical positions (See, e.g., Specification, page 6a, lines 5-7; page 9, lines 5-20; Fig. 2, RAM 17a),

a user interface (See, e.g., Specification, page 9, line 17; page 10, line 8; Fig. 2); and

a processor configured to determine to store the current geographical position in the memory upon a detection of a single depression of a key on the mobile terminal (See, e.g., Specification, page 3, line 20- page 4, lines 5, 20-23; page 6a, lines 13-15; page 12, lines 3-10; page 19, line 5-page 10, line 30; Fig. 2, processor 18; Figs. 1, 3 softkey 9-store input).

Independent claim 23 recites:

23. A processor encoded with software for creating a collection of selected geographical positions on a mobile terminal having a geographical position system (See, e.g., Specification, page 3, line 20-page 4, line 5; page 11, line 19-page 13, line 3; Figs. 3, 4.1-4.4) and a memory for containing the collection of selected geographical positions (See, e.g., Specification, page 9, lines 5-20; Fig. 2, RAM 17a), the processor comprising instructions, which when executed, are configured to:

obtain or determine the current geographical position of hand portable device from information automatically received from the geographical position system (See, e.g., Specification, page 3, line 20-page 4, line 5; page 12, lines 4-17; Figs. 3, 4.1-4.4); and store the obtained position in the memory (See, e.g., Specification, page 3, line 20-page 4, line 5; page 13, line 5-page 14, line 5; Figs. 3, 4.1-4.4) upon detection of a single key input (See, e.g., Specification, page 3, line 20-page 4, lines 5, 20-23; page 12, lines 3-10; Figs. 1, 3, softkey 9-single key input), wherein said hand portable device has a plurality of operating modes including one recording mode in which the single key activation on the hand portable device causes the current geographical position to be stored (See, e.g., Specification, page 4, lines 5, 20-23, 25-30).

Dependent claim 24 recites:

24. The method of claim 1 further comprising, after the current geographical position is stored, automatically providing a prompt to assign a name and category to the stored geographical location, and automatically assigning at least one position attribute to the stored geographical location upon detection of single key depression of a key associated with the prompt (See, e.g., Specification, page 12, lines 19-32; Fig. 3, step 88).

VI. GROUNDS OF REJECTION TO BE REVIEWED ON APPEAL

Claims 1 through 3, 7, 8, 13 through 15, 19, 21, 23, and 27 were finally rejected for obviousness under 35 U.S.C. § 103(a) based on Veerasamy et al. ("Veerasamy") (US 2004/0203855) in view of Ramaswamy et al. ("Ramaswamy") (US 5,627,547).

Claims 5, 6, 9 through 12, 17, 18, 20, 22, and 24-26 were finally rejected for obviousness under 35 U.S.C. § 103(a) based on Veerasamy et al. ("Veerasamy") (US 2004/0203855) in view of Ramaswamy et al. ("Ramaswamy") (US 5,627,547) and "well known prior art."

VII. ARGUMENT

GROUPING OF CLAIMS

The appealed claims do not stand or fall together. Appellant separately argues the patentability of: independent claims 1, 14, and 23 as Group I; claims 5 and 6 as Group II; claim 9 as Group III, and claim 24 as Group IV. The dependent claims not separately argued stand or fall with the independent claims from which they depend, respectively.

A. CLAIMS 1 THROUGH 3, 7, 8, 13 THROUGH 15, 19, 21, 23, AND 27 ARE NOT RENDERED OBVIOUS BY VEERASAMY IN VIEW OF RAMASWAMY.

The Examiner bears the initial burden of establishing a *prima facie* basis to deny patentability to a claimed invention under any statutory provision. In rejecting a claim under 35 U.S.C. §103(a), the Examiner is required to provide a factual basis to support the obviousness conclusion. *In re Warner*, 379 F.2d 1011, 154 USPQ 173 (CCPA 1967); *In re Lunsford*, 357 F.2d 385, 148 USPQ 721 (CCPA 1966); *In re Freed*, 425 F.2d 785, 165 USPQ 570 (CCPA 1970). Further, in rejecting a claim under 35 U.S.C. §103(a) it is incumbent upon the Examiner to establish the requisite motivation. As maintained by the Supreme Court of the United States in *KSR Intern. Co. v. Teleflex Inc.*, 127 S.Ct. 1727 at 1741, an obviousness "analysis should be made explicit." See, *In re Kahn*, 441 F.3d 977, 988 (C.A. Fed. 2006) ("[R]ejections on obviousness grounds cannot be sustained by mere conclusory statements; instead, there must be some articulated reasoning with some rational underpinning to support the legal conclusions of obviousness"). Indeed, the Examiner is required to make specific factual findings, not generalizations. *See M.P.E.P. §2144.08 II. A. 5.* That initial burden required by procedural due process of law has not been discharged.

Independent claim 1 recites, *inter alia*, "wherein said mobile terminal has a plurality of operating modes including one **recording mode in which a single key activation on the mobile terminal causes the current geographical position to be stored**." Independent claim 14, as amended, recites, *inter alia*, "a processor for causing the **storage** of the current geographical position in the memory **upon a detection of a single depression of a key on the mobile terminal**." Independent claim 23 recites, *inter alia*, "...and store the obtained position in the memory upon detection of a single key input, wherein said hand portable device has a plurality of

operating modes including one **recording mode in which the single key activation on the hand portable device causes the current geographical position to be stored**."

The Examiner acknowledged, at page 3 of the final Office Action, that Veerasamy does not disclose the feature of storing a current geographical position upon detection, in a recording mode, of a single key activation or depression, turning to Ramaswamy for such an asserted teaching. In particular, the Examiner relied on Figs. 1 and 10 and col. 11, lines 19-28 and col. 12, lines 1-35, of Ramaswamy, equating the "where I am" mode of operation to the claimed single key activation. However, Ramaswamy fails to cure the deficiency of Veerasamy because Ramaswamy also fails to disclose or suggest the use of a single key activation or depression for storing the current geographical position of a mobile terminal.

In Ramaswamy, a user may select between a recall destination category 140, wherein previously stored geographical locations are recalled, or a save destination category 142, wherein a current geographical location is saved in a mobile terminal. "To select either of recall or save categories 140 or 142, a user may toggle between the two categories 140 and 142 by rotating the menu choices rotary pushbutton switch 16 and depressing switch 16 to select the displayed category" (col. 12, lines 14-17). "In the save category 142, a user may select between a current destination name category 144 and a current 'where I am' position category 146 by rotating menu choices rotary pushbutton 16 to the desired category and depressing menu choices switch 16 to make the selection" (col. 12, lines 22-27).

Thus, while Ramaswamy employs a single pushbutton switch 16 when saving a current geographical location, that switch must first be rotated (i.e., a first activation) in order to select either the recall or save category. Then, the pushbutton switch 16 must be depressed to select the displayed category, e.g., save category, when it appears on a menu. Subsequently, the user must

then choose again, by rotating the pushbutton switch 16, in the save category as to whether the user desires the current destination name category or the current "where I am" position category. After choosing the "where I am" position category, via rotation of the menu choices, the user must then depress the pushbutton switch 16 to finally make the selection of the "where I am" position category 146, at which point the current position of the user is saved in the programmable memory (col. 12, lines 30-34).

Accordingly, in order to save a current geographical position in the system of Ramaswamy, there are many more activations or depressions of the single key 16 required, than **the single key activation** recited in the instant claims. Appellant stresses that the instant claims recite, not merely a single key, but a **single activation** or **single depression** of that key. This feature is nowhere taught or even suggested in either Veerasamy or Ramaswamy, or the combination thereof.

At page 14 of the final Office Action, the Examiner asserted that Veerasamy discloses a mobile phone storing its current locations in order to send the current locations to a network, but that such storage occurs automatically, and not by selecting or pressing a button (single key). Thus, the Examiner acknowledges that Veerasamy lacks the claim feature of "wherein said mobile terminal has a plurality of operating modes including one **recording mode in which a single key activation on the mobile terminal causes the current geographical position to be stored**."

At the same page 14 of the final Office Action, the Examiner asserted that "Ramaswamy is used in the rejection to sow that storing of location can be performed by pressing a single key." Referring to col. 12, lines 14-17 and 27-30. Appellant does not necessarily dispute that Ramaswamy employs a single key (switch 16) to store locations. However, the claims on appeal

do not merely require a single switch. Rather, they require a **single key activation or depression**.

As previously argued, the single switch 16 of Ramaswamy requires a plurality of activations in order to save a location because the switch must first be rotated (i.e., a first activation) in order to select a save category. Then, the switch 16 must be activated again to select a displayed category. Subsequently, the user must then activate the switch 16 yet again, while in the save category, in order to choose the current destination name category or the current "where I am" position category. Still again, if the "where I am" position category is selected, the user must then again activate the pushbutton switch 16 to finally make the selection of the "where I am" position category 146, at which point the current position of the user is saved in the programmable memory (col. 12, lines 30-34). This is much different from the claimed invention wherein a "single key activation" permits saving of a current geographical position in a storage location.

In response, at page 15 of the final Office Action, the Examiner asserted save category. Then, the pushbutton switch 16 must be depressed to select the displayed category, e.g., save category, when it appears on a menu. Subsequently, the user must then choose again, by rotating the pushbutton switch 16, in the save category as to whether the user desires the current destination name category or the current "where I am" position category. After choosing the "where I am" position category, via rotation of the menu choices, the user must then depress the pushbutton switch 16 to finally make the selection of the "where I am" position category 146, at which point the current position of the user is saved in the programmable memory (col. 12, lines 30-34).

In response, at page 15 of the final Office Action, the Examiner asserted that the broadest reasonable interpretation of the claim language would result in the single pushbutton switch 16 of Ramaswamy being read as a "single key activation." Appellant respectfully disagrees. While the storage procedure of Ramaswamy may be implemented by plural activations of a single key, it cannot reasonably be interpreted as a "**single** key **activation**." The term "single" in the claims, and as interpreted in light of the original disclosure, modifies the term "key activation." Thus, the key is activated a single time to result in the storage function. While Ramaswamy discloses a single key 16 that is used to store a location, that single key must be activated a plurality of times in order to achieve that function, unlike the claimed invention where a **single** "key activation" performs the function of saving of a current geographical position in a storage location.

Therefore, the rejection of claims 1 through 3, 7, 8, 13 through 15, 19, 21, 23, and 27 under 35 U.S.C. §103(a) is not factually or legally viable; hence, reversal, by the Honorable Board, of the Examiner's rejection of claims 1 through 3, 7, 8, 13 through 15, 19, 21, 23, and 27 under 35 U.S.C. §103(a) is respectfully solicited.

B. CLAIMS 5, 6, 9 THROUGH 12, 17, 18, 20, 22, AND 24-26 ARE NOT RENDERED OBVIOUS BY VEERASAMY IN VIEW OF RAMASWAMY AND WELL KNOWN PRIOR ART.

To whatever extent "well known prior art" has been relied on by the Examiner for the asserted teachings of "using a statistical model for determining location of a mobile device," "analysis of area related density of geographical positions, selectively within geographical positions with a given attribute or with attributes within a given group," "sending a text message includes at least one geographical position from the memory, preferably including any associated attribute of the geographical position concerned, to one or more remote terminals,"

"automatically providing a prompt to assign a name and category to the stored geographical location," "providing a prompt for entry of a name for the stored geographical location and a category or subcategory of the stored geographical location," and "using a statistical model for determining location of a mobile device," such "well known art" does not cure the deficiencies of Veerasamy and Ramaswamy as previously argued.

Moreover, dependent claims 5, 6, 9 through 12, 17, 18, 20, 22, and 24-26 are separately patentable from the claims from which they depend. Each of these claims recites a feature that is not described or suggested by either of Veerasamy or Ramaswamy. The Examiner's taking of Official Notice to find the subject matter of each of these dependent claims is hereby challenged to establish that of which he takes Official Notice.

Although the Examiner may in some instances take official notice of certain facts to fill in the gaps, such facts should not comprise the principle evidence upon which a rejection is based. See *In re Ahlert*, 424 F.2d 1088, 1091, 165 USPQ 418, 420-421 (CCPA 1970). In the present case, the Examiner is not merely filling in the gaps; rather, he is employing Official Notice as a substitute for establishing, by evidence, that the features recited by each of claims 5, 6, 9 through 12, 17, 18, 20, 22, and 24-26 were not only "well known" but that it would have been obvious to incorporate these features into the combination of Veerasamy and Ramaswamy. Appellant respectfully disagrees with the Examiner's bold and unsupported proclamations of what is "well known in the prior art" and challenges the Examiner to submit evidence of that which he takes Official Notice.

Taking claims 5 and 6 together (Group II), for example, it is recited that a processor is configured to "perform mathematical operations, and statistical and/or probability analysis on the collection of geographical positions" and that that analysis "comprises analysis of area related

density of geographical positions, selectively within geographical positions with a given attribute or with attributes within a given group." Even if processors were known to perform mathematical operations and statistical and/or probability analysis in general, there can be no basis for determining, as the Examiner has done, that it would have been obvious to employ such an analysis, particularly the specifically claimed "analysis of area related density of geographical positions, selectively within geographical positions with a given attribute or with attributes within a given group," in the method of claim 1. Thus, first the geographical positions must be gathered and stored as per the method of claim 1, and then a very specific analysis must be performed, using "area related density" of those geographical positions, and "selectively within geographical positions with a given attribute or with attributes within a given group." It is unreasonable for the Examiner to ignore this detailed claim feature under the guise of "Official Notice." The Examiner should be required to offer into evidence that which he is relying on if he knows of prior art. If not, the rejection of claims 5 and 6 under 35 U.S.C. §103(a) must be reversed.

Claim 9 (Group III) recites, "wherein the mobile terminal is a mobile phone or a communicator for use in a wireless cellular communication network and capable of sending and receiving text messages, further comprising the step of sending a text message including at least one geographical position from the memory, including any associated attribute of the geographical position concerned, to one or more remote terminals." Appellant does not necessarily dispute that it was known to send text messages by mobile phone, but Appellant does dispute the Examiner's determination that it was known in the art to send and receive text messages, wherein sending a text message includes "at least one **geographical position from the memory**, **including any associated attribute** of the geographical position concerned, to one or more remote terminals." The Examiner is challenged to supply evidence of this claim feature in

the prior art. If he cannot or will not, the rejection of claim 9 under 35 U.S.C. §103(a) must be reversed.

Claim 24 (Group IV) recites, "after the current geographical position is stored, automatically providing a prompt to assign a name and category to the stored geographical location, and automatically assigning at least one position attribute to the stored geographical location upon detection of single key depression of a key associated with the prompt." To whatever extent a "prompt" may be known in the prior art, there is no evidence of record, and the Examiner is requested to provide such evidence, that it was known to automatically provide a prompt in order "to assign a name and category to the stored geographical location" and to automatically assign "at least one position attribute to the stored geographical location upon detection of single key depression of a key associated with the prompt." The Examiner is again requested to provide such evidence of these claim features in the prior art. If he cannot or will not, the rejection of claim 24 under 35 U.S.C. §103(a) must be reversed.

Based on the foregoing, it is apparent that Ramaswamy neither discloses nor suggests the features of the claimed invention that are admittedly missing from the primary reference to Veerasamy, and that the assertion of "well known prior art" and "official notice" do not cure the deficiencies of the primary references. Therefore, even if, for the sake of argument, the applied references are combined as proposed by the Examiner, and Appellant does not agree that the requisite basis for the asserted motivation has been established, the invention defined in independent claims 1, 14, and 23, and at least dependent claims 5, 6, 9, and 24 would not result.

VIII. CONCLUSION AND PRAYER FOR RELIEF

Based on the foregoing, it is apparent that neither of the Examiner's rejections under 35 U.S.C. §103(a) is factually or legally viable. Appellant therefore solicits the Honorable Board to reverse each of the Examiner's rejections.

To the extent necessary, a petition for an extension of time under 37 C.F.R. § 1.136 is hereby made. Please charge any shortage in fees due in connection with the filing of this paper, including extension of time fees, to Deposit Account 504213 and please credit any excess fees to such deposit account.

Respectfully Submitted,

DITTHAVONG MORI & STEINER, P.C.

February 15, 2011
Date

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IX. CLAIMS APPENDIX

1. A method comprising:

creating a collection of selected geographical positions using a mobile terminal having a geographical position system and a memory for containing the collection of selected geographical positions, the method further comprising:

automatically obtaining or determining the current geographical position of the mobile terminal using information received from the geographical position system; and

determining to store the current geographical position in the memory upon detection of a input to store the current geographical position;

wherein said mobile terminal has a plurality of operating modes including one recording mode in which a single key activation on the mobile terminal causes the current geographical position to be stored.

2. A method according to claim 1, further comprising adding an attribute to the stored geographical position.

3. A method according to claim 1, wherein the mobile terminal comprises at least one key and a single key activation of the at least one key is used to store a present geographical position in the memory.

4. (Canceled)

5. A method according to claim 1, wherein the at least one processor is further configured to perform mathematical operations, and statistical and/or probability analysis on the collection of geographical positions.

6. A method according to claim 5, wherein the analysis comprises analysis of area related density of geographical positions, selectively within geographical positions with a given attribute or with attributes within a given group.

7. A method according to claim 1, wherein the mobile terminal is configured to communicate data to other terminals, comprising sending geographical positions stored in the memory to other terminals and/or receiving geographical positions form other terminals.

8. A method according to claim 7, wherein the mobile terminal has an RF or IR receiver/transmitter, further comprising the step of sending and/or receiving geographical positions via an RF or IR based communication channel.

9. A method according to claim 8, wherein the mobile terminal is a mobile phone or a communicator for use in a wireless cellular communication network and capable of sending and receiving text messages, further comprising the step of sending a text message including at least one geographical position from the memory, including any associated attribute of the geographical position concerned, to one or more remote terminals.

10. A method according to claim 9, wherein said one or more remote terminals are mobile phones or communicators, and one of the mobile phones or communicators functions as a server with a database of geographical positions.

11. A method according to claim 10, wherein the server includes a database containing geographical positions received from remote terminals is connected to the cellular network.

12. A method according to claim 5, further comprising generating a map for illustrating the result of the statistical and/or probability analysis based on an area with a given density or density range of geographical positions with a given attribute or with attributes within a given group.

13. A method according to claim 1, wherein the attribute comprises a time and date stamp and/or a sound file, and/or an image file, and or a motion video file, and/or a text file.

14. A mobile terminal comprising:

at least one processor configured to obtain or determine a current geographical position from information automatically received from a geographical position system in the mobile terminal,

a memory configured to store selected geographical positions,

a user interface; and

a processor configured to determine to store the current geographical position in the memory upon a detection of a single depression of a key on the mobile terminal.

15. A mobile terminal according to claim 14, further comprising that the at least one processor is configured to add an attribute to the stored geographical position.

16. (Canceled)

17. A mobile terminal according to claim 15, further comprising that the at least one processor is configured to perform statistical and/or probability analysis on the stored geographical position.

18. A mobile terminal according to claim 17, further comprising a display and wherein the at least one processor is further configured to generate and display a map with selected stored geographical positions from the memory on the display.

19. A mobile terminal according to claim 14, further comprising an RF or IR transmitter/receiver for sending stored geographical positions from the memory to other terminals to other terminals or receiving geographical positions from other terminals.

20. A mobile terminal according to claim 14, the mobile terminal being a mobile phone or a communicator for use in a wireless cellular communication network and the at least one processor is configured to send and receive text messages that include at least one geographical position, and any attribute associated with the at least one geographical position.

21. A mobile terminal according to claim 14, wherein the processor for storing a current geographical position in the memory upon a user input executes instructions of a software application on the mobile terminal.

22. A mobile terminal according to claim 17, wherein the at least one processor is further configured to generate and display maps illustrating the result of the statistical and/or probability analysis.

23. A processor encoded with software for creating a collection of selected geographical positions on a mobile terminal having a geographical position system and a memory for containing the collection of selected geographical positions, the processor comprising instructions, which when executed, are configured to:

obtain or determine the current geographical position of hand portable device from information automatically received from the geographical position system; and store the obtained position in the memory upon detection of a single key input, wherein said hand portable device has a plurality of operating modes including one recording mode in which the single key activation on the hand portable device causes the current geographical position to be stored.

24. The method of claim 1 further comprising, after the current geographical position is stored, automatically providing a prompt to assign a name and category to the stored geographical location, and automatically assigning at least one position attribute to the stored geographical location upon detection of single key depression of a key associated with the prompt.

25. The method of claim 24 wherein the at least one position attribute comprises at least one of a source of geographical position data, coordinates, date, time or phone number.

26. The method of claim 24 further comprising providing a prompt for entry of a name for the stored geographical location and a category or subcategory of the stored geographical location.

27. The mobile terminal of claim 14 wherein the mobile terminal is a hand portable phone.

X. EVIDENCE APPENDIX

Appellant is unaware of any evidence that is required to be submitted in the present Evidence Appendix.

XI. RELATED PROCEEDINGS APPENDIX

Appellant is unaware of any related proceedings that are required to be submitted in the present Related Proceedings Appendix.